

LEAGUE AN UNHOLY ALLIANCE

FIRST HEROES OF WAR ARE ACCLAIMED

LODGE ASSAILS LEAGUE

Calls It Deformed Experiment Upon a Noble Purpose.

IS AN ALLIANCE

Contains Many Provisions for War—Kills Monroe Doctrine.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Describing the league of nations as "a deformed experiment upon a noble purpose," Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, chairman of the foreign relations committee and Republican leader of the senate, declared in a senate speech today that there were features of the league covenant which "as an American" he never could accept.

Creating not a league of peace, but an alliance embracing many "provisions for war," the covenant he asserted would kill the Monroe doctrine, nullify any possibility of withdrawal from membership, impair the sovereign power of deciding domestic questions and "plunge the United States into every controversy and conflict on the face of the globe."

"I am as anxious as any human being can be to have the United States render every possible service to the civilization and the peace of mankind," he said, "but I am certain we can do it best by not putting ourselves in riding strings or subjecting our policies or sovereignty to other nations."

"I can never be anything else but an American and I must think of the United States first and when I think of the United States first in an arrangement like this I am thinking of what is best for the world for if the United States fails the best hopes of mankind fall with it."

Legal Adviser Testifies.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The plan for a league of nations used as a basis of discussion at Versailles was not any of the drafts submitted by the United States, Great Britain, France or Italy, but was a combination of all of them, the senate foreign relations committee was told today by David Hunter Miller, legal adviser to the league of nations commission at Versailles.

Chairman Lodge said President Wilson had told the committee at the White House in March that the British plan drawn by General Smuts was used as a basis of consideration, but the witness protested that such was not his recollection.

The witness said he had submitted memoranda on the American plan, but did not see the finished product until it was printed in the form transmitted to the committee yesterday by President Wilson.

"Where did the plan come from?" asked Senator Lodge.

"I suppose it came from the president."

"What became of it?"

"I think it was submitted to the commission on the league of nations. I personally didn't have anything to do with it."

Heart of World Not Breaking.

"We are told that we shall break the heart of the world if we do not take this league just as it stands. I fear that the hearts of the vast majority of mankind would beat on steadily and without any quickening if the league were to perish altogether."

"Ideals have been thrust upon us as an argument for the league until the healthy mind which rejects cant revolts from them."

Likening the league to the ill-famed holy alliance, Mr. Lodge quoted the covenant provision giving the assembly authority "to deal at its meetings with any matter affecting the peace of the world," and continued:

"Alliance Curse to World.

"There is no such sweeping or far-reaching provision as that in the treaty of Paris, and yet able men developed from the treaty the holy alliance, which for 35 years was an unmitigated curse to the world. England broke from the holy alliance because English statesmen saw that it was intended to turn the alliance into a means of repressing internal revolutions or insurrections."

"Any matter affecting the peace of the world," is a very broad state-

ment would could be made to justify almost any interference on the part of the league with the internal affairs of other countries.

Criticizes Article 10.

"In Article 10 the United States is bound on the appeal of any member of the league not only to respect and to preserve its independence and its boundaries, and that pledge, if we give it, must be fulfilled. There is to me no distinction whatever in a treaty and what some persons are pleased to call legal and moral obligations. A treaty must rest upon moral obligations. The pathway of dishonor is always open. But whatever the United States agrees to, by that agreement she must abide."

"Under Article 11 if King Hussein (of Hedjaz) appeals to us for aid and protection against external aggression we should be bound to give that aid and protection and to send American soldiers to Arabia. This illustrates the point which is to me the most objectionable of the league. I know the answer as well that of course they could not be sent without action by congress. Congress would have no choice if acting in good faith."

Points Out Difficulties.

"Let me now briefly point out the insuperable difficulty which I find in Article 15. It begins—'If there should arise between members of the league any dispute likely to lead to a rupture.'"

"Any dispute" covers a dispute over tariff duties and over immigration.

"An immigration dispute or a dispute over tariff duties met by the procedure set forth in Article 15, comes before the assembly for a decision by what is practically a majority vote of the entire assembly. There should be no possibility of other nations deciding who shall come into the United States or what conditions they shall enter. If a nation cannot say without appeal who shall come within its gates and become a part of its citizenship it has ceased to be a sovereign state."

Miller is questioned.

Questioned by Senator Brandegee, Mr. Miller said he was a law partner of Gordon Archibald, son-in-law of Colonel E. M. House, one of the American delegates to the peace conference.

"Did you have any experience in international affairs in drafting the treaties?" asked Senator Brandegee.

"Not prior to my appointment as a special assistant in the state department, shortly after the United States entered the war."

Mr. Miller said he never had heard of any plan for a league drafted by New York lawyers and taken to Paris by the president.

Senator Brandegee asked "of what date" the territorial integrity mentioned under Article 10 of the covenant was to be guaranteed.

"I understand the boundaries and territorial integrity of nations are to be guaranteed primarily as they existed at the signing of the treaty, secondarily as they may be deter-

COMMAND MARINES



MAJ. GEN. JOHN A. LEJEUNE



GEN. GEORGE BARNETT

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Thirty-eight years in the navy, 16 on the seas, is the record of Major General Barnett, commander of the United States Marine Corps. In his six years at the head of the Marines the force has been increased from 10,000 men to 60,000. Major General Barnett, who was in command of the Second division from Chateau-Thierry to the occupation of Coblenz, has a record little short of his superior's, for he has served 30 years with the Marines.

ment would could be made to justify almost any interference on the part of the league with the internal affairs of other countries.

Criticizes Article 10.

"In Article 10 the United States is bound on the appeal of any member of the league not only to respect and to preserve its independence and its boundaries, and that pledge, if we give it, must be fulfilled. There is to me no distinction whatever in a treaty and what some persons are pleased to call legal and moral obligations. A treaty must rest upon moral obligations. The pathway of dishonor is always open. But whatever the United States agrees to, by that agreement she must abide."

"Under Article 11 if King Hussein (of Hedjaz) appeals to us for aid and protection against external aggression we should be bound to give that aid and protection and to send American soldiers to Arabia. This illustrates the point which is to me the most objectionable of the league. I know the answer as well that of course they could not be sent without action by congress. Congress would have no choice if acting in good faith."

Points Out Difficulties.

"Let me now briefly point out the insuperable difficulty which I find in Article 15. It begins—'If there should arise between members of the league any dispute likely to lead to a rupture.'"

"Any dispute" covers a dispute over tariff duties and over immigration.

"An immigration dispute or a dispute over tariff duties met by the procedure set forth in Article 15, comes before the assembly for a decision by what is practically a majority vote of the entire assembly. There should be no possibility of other nations deciding who shall come into the United States or what conditions they shall enter. If a nation cannot say without appeal who shall come within its gates and become a part of its citizenship it has ceased to be a sovereign state."

Miller is questioned.

Questioned by Senator Brandegee, Mr. Miller said he was a law partner of Gordon Archibald, son-in-law of Colonel E. M. House, one of the American delegates to the peace conference.

"Did you have any experience in international affairs in drafting the treaties?" asked Senator Brandegee.

"Not prior to my appointment as a special assistant in the state department, shortly after the United States entered the war."

Mr. Miller said he never had heard of any plan for a league drafted by New York lawyers and taken to Paris by the president.

Senator Brandegee asked "of what date" the territorial integrity mentioned under Article 10 of the covenant was to be guaranteed.

"I understand the boundaries and territorial integrity of nations are to be guaranteed primarily as they existed at the signing of the treaty, secondarily as they may be deter-

ment would could be made to justify almost any interference on the part of the league with the internal affairs of other countries.

Criticizes Article 10.

"In Article 10 the United States is bound on the appeal of any member of the league not only to respect and to preserve its independence and its boundaries, and that pledge, if we give it, must be fulfilled. There is to me no distinction whatever in a treaty and what some persons are pleased to call legal and moral obligations. A treaty must rest upon moral obligations. The pathway of dishonor is always open. But whatever the United States agrees to, by that agreement she must abide."

"Under Article 11 if King Hussein (of Hedjaz) appeals to us for aid and protection against external aggression we should be bound to give that aid and protection and to send American soldiers to Arabia. This illustrates the point which is to me the most objectionable of the league. I know the answer as well that of course they could not be sent without action by congress. Congress would have no choice if acting in good faith."

Points Out Difficulties.

"Let me now briefly point out the insuperable difficulty which I find in Article 15. It begins—'If there should arise between members of the league any dispute likely to lead to a rupture.'"

"Any dispute" covers a dispute over tariff duties and over immigration.

"An immigration dispute or a dispute over tariff duties met by the procedure set forth in Article 15, comes before the assembly for a decision by what is practically a majority vote of the entire assembly. There should be no possibility of other nations deciding who shall come into the United States or what conditions they shall enter. If a nation cannot say without appeal who shall come within its gates and become a part of its citizenship it has ceased to be a sovereign state."

Miller is questioned.

Questioned by Senator Brandegee, Mr. Miller said he was a law partner of Gordon Archibald, son-in-law of Colonel E. M. House, one of the American delegates to the peace conference.

"Did you have any experience in international affairs in drafting the treaties?" asked Senator Brandegee.

"Not prior to my appointment as a special assistant in the state department, shortly after the United States entered the war."

Mr. Miller said he never had heard of any plan for a league drafted by New York lawyers and taken to Paris by the president.

Senator Brandegee asked "of what date" the territorial integrity mentioned under Article 10 of the covenant was to be guaranteed.

"I understand the boundaries and territorial integrity of nations are to be guaranteed primarily as they existed at the signing of the treaty, secondarily as they may be deter-

ment would could be made to justify almost any interference on the part of the league with the internal affairs of other countries.

Criticizes Article 10.

"In Article 10 the United States is bound on the appeal of any member of the league not only to respect and to preserve its independence and its boundaries, and that pledge, if we give it, must be fulfilled. There is to me no distinction whatever in a treaty and what some persons are pleased to call legal and moral obligations. A treaty must rest upon moral obligations. The pathway of dishonor is always open. But whatever the United States agrees to, by that agreement she must abide."

"Under Article 11 if King Hussein (of Hedjaz) appeals to us for aid and protection against external aggression we should be bound to give that aid and protection and to send American soldiers to Arabia. This illustrates the point which is to me the most objectionable of the league. I know the answer as well that of course they could not be sent without action by congress. Congress would have no choice if acting in good faith."

WHEAT FARMS' DEMAND

Changes in Government Standards Meets Approval.

AVOID PENALIZING CASE IS PITIFUL

Statement Prepared by Chairman Gronna and Reported to Senate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Demands that changes be made in government wheat standards under the price guarantee act, "so as not to penalize every grower of wheat," were made in a statement prepared by Chairman Gronna and representatives of farm organizations and approved today by the senate agriculture committee.

Chairman Gronna announced that a committee would be named to present the names of Julius H. Barney, president of the United States grain corporation and representatives of the department of agriculture in the hope of having modified various government regulations by which it was charged "the producers are defrauded and the consumers receive no benefit."

PERSHING TO VISIT ITALIAN BATTLEFIELDS

PARIS, Aug. 12.—General John J. Pershing after his visit to Belgium as the guest of King Albert, will visit the Italian battlefields. Present plans call for his departure from here for Rome next Saturday, August 16.

While in Italy General Pershing will present American distinguished service medals to those Italian soldiers to whom these honors have been awarded.

General Pershing expects to leave for the United States during the first week in September.

Wholesale Whiskey Dealers Informed of Revenue Ruling

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Wholesale dealers in whiskey have been informed by the bureau of internal revenue that if the war-time prohibition law should be revoked, it would not be illegal to divert to domestic trade whiskey bottled for export.

Rectifiers have been informed that they may proceed to rectify whiskey which they may have on hand, but are not permitted to purchase other spirits to be prepared for beverages.

SUPREME COUNCIL WAITS

PARIS, Monday, Aug. 11.—The supreme council has not received a response to the notes sent to Rumania concerning the occupation of Budapest and consequently it made little progress today on the Hungarian situation.

mined under the treaty by plebiscite, for instance."

Confirmation of Palmer.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Confirmation by the senate of the nomination of A. Mitchell Palmer to be attorney-general was recommended by the senate judiciary sub-committee which has been holding hearings on the appointment.

Demobilization of Army.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Demobilization of the army "so far as combatant troops are concerned," will be completed by the last of October, Secretary Baker announced today.

TRIBUNE SUMS UP LIBEL

Attorney Shocked at Ignorance of Henry Ford.

STATEMENT PREPARED BY PLAINTIFF

Assailed in Closing Address by Senior Counsel.

MOUNT CLEMENS, Mich., Aug. 12.—Arguments in the \$1,000,000 libel suit against the Chicago Tribune closed today with the summing up addresses of Elliott G. Stevenson, senior counsel for the Tribune, and Alfred Lucking, senior counsel for Mr. Ford. Mr. Stevenson took up the editorial on which the suit is based and read one of the alleged libels.

"A man so ignorant of the fundamentals of government as Henry Ford,"

"Well," commented the lawyer, "what did he tell us on the stand? He said he did not know what the fundamentals were and didn't care. And they put Ford on the stand and wrote to prove that he could read and write. I was never so shocked in my life."

Mr. Stevenson recounted how Mr. Ford repeatedly evaded reading while on the witness stand and finally said he was willing the impression should go out that he could not read.

The Tribune lawyer said that incident after incident occurred while the plaintiff was on the stand to prove the charge of ignorance.

"It was pitiful," continued Mr. Stevenson, "but they had demanded proof and I had to go on until Judge Tucker himself said: 'Mr. Stevenson, you have gone far enough along this line. Gentlemen that phase of the proof was completed right there.'"

Mr. Stevenson said he wondered if Mr. Ford would have opposed sending soldiers to the Mexican border if he had been in Jesse Deemer's place and kidnapped into Mexico.

"And now comes Mr. Ford and says that his reputation has been ruined, his life blasted by this editorial," went on Mr. Stevenson. "Great heavens! Gentlemen! Blasted! Ruined! Why his reputation was so ruined that Michigan, two months after the editorial, gave him the primary vote for president! President! Think of it. Some of you jurymen may have voted for him. I don't know, but if you did may God forgive you."

France Is Satisfied And Pride of Italy Has Been Sustained

ROME, Monday, Aug. 11.—The allied commission which investigated recent disorders has concluded the work, the Corriere Della Sera says today. The newspaper adds that the conclusions reached are of such a nature as to satisfy France without offending the pride of Italy.

LABOR CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The international labor conference provided for in the peace treaty has been called by President Wilson to meet in Washington October 29.

WILSON SENDS CONDOLENCE.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—President Wilson sent the following message of condolence today to Mrs. Andrew Carnegie:

"May I not express my deep sympathy at the loss of your distinguished husband? His death constitutes a very serious loss to the forces of humanity and enlightenment public service, and takes out of the world a force which it could ill afford to spare."

SCHEME OF R. R. OWNERS

Operators Built Up Great Surplus Before The War.

CREATED DEFICIT

Officials Doing Best to Defeat Government Ownership.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—A. B. Garretson, former head of the Order of Railway Conductors, told the house interstate commerce committee today that operating officials in charge of railroads during government control were actuated by the one desire of demonstrating that government ownership was not best for the country. Exactly the same operating force that built up a great surplus before the war created this big deficit, Garretson said.

"When the railroad official prays he turns his face to the wall," said he, "but once it is demonstrated that management in future will center in Washington I am sure he will serve the government as earnestly as he served the old masters in the past."

Discussing the Plumb plan for tripartite control of the railroads, Mr. Garretson said "it utterly demolished capital account, while the other plans submitted to congress added to it until the grandchildren of the present generation would stagger under the load."

The board of directors, under the Plumb plan, Mr. Garretson said, would be the court of last resort in determining wages, but the right of employees would not be abridged.

"But," he explained, "the employees would be partners in the enterprise. If the wage board which would hear wage disputes refused to grant increases it would pledge a large percentage of employees to refuse it. So if a body of employees went on strike, they would find a large employee element who felt their own rights had been invaded and injured and who would stick."

"It will be a long time before you eliminate strife from industry," he added.

OLD OFFICIALS RESUME WORK IN BUDAPEST

BUDAPEST, Monday, Aug. 11. (By The Associated Press).—The old administrative officials have resumed their functions throughout the country.

The official journal today prints a statement made by Archduke Joseph, saying:

"As soon as the national assembly meets after the elections my work will automatically end and that decisions of the national assembly will be sacred to all of us."

SWISS ADVANCE ELECTIONS.

BERNE, Monday, Aug. 11.—The Swiss people, in a plebiscite held yesterday, decided by a vote of 195,000 to 77,000 that the elections which should normally be held next year, should be advanced to the last Sunday of October this year.

WILSON'S PHONE GIRL



BEATRICE FRANCFORT

WASHINGTON. — Telephone censor on the American lines in Paris during the war, then President Wilson's private chief operator, on the switchboard in the Murat mansion in Paris, Miss Beatrice Francfort is now back in the United States. She gave up business to volunteer for telephone service abroad.

PROTEST MADE IN PRAGUE

Prague, Monday, Aug. 11.—Large but orderly demonstrations occurred here today, being led generally by the Social-Democratic element in protest against the coup d'etat by which Archduke Joseph became the head of the Hungarian government.

At the beginning of the Rumanian invasion of Hungary the more conservative elements of Czechoslovakia were insistent that a Czech army advance immediately into Hungary to protect their interests. President T. G. Masaryk and members of his ministry opposed such a movement, declaring that they desired to co-ordinate with the great powers and do not wish to participate in an invasion which was in violation of the armistice.

Fears are expressed that the reactionary element in Vienna will soon join forces with those back of Archduke Joseph and will amalgamate the "Austrian and Hungarian states into an autocratic government which will become the center of autocratic propaganda in central Europe. It is hoped by Czechoslovakian officials that the United States will prevent the new regime from succeeding. No Czechoslovakian official believes that Archduke Joseph, a Hapsburg, any more represents the true sentiment of the Hungarian common than did Bela Kun. They say that both governments were based on "terrorism and in opposition to the aspirations of the common people through central Europe."

Today's demonstrations make it necessary for the government to make some declaration and the sentiment of a large number of officials are optimistic above.

Czechoslovaks are cheered by the note from the peace conference to the Rumanians on August 7, inquiring whether the Rumanians had "decided to disassociate themselves from the allies." A strong feeling exists that the relationship between the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs is in some way connected with the present Hohenzollern occupant of the Rumanian throne, King Ferdinand, and the latest developments in Hungary.

As a result of today's demonstrations, the Social Democrats seem inclined to support an invasion of Hungary at once with a view of overthrow-

Opposition Against Archduke Leading Government.

Prague, Monday, Aug. 11.—Large but orderly demonstrations occurred here today, being led generally by the Social-Democratic element in protest against the coup d'etat by which Archduke Joseph became the head of the Hungarian government.

At the beginning of the Rumanian invasion of Hungary the more conservative elements of Czechoslovakia were insistent that a Czech army advance immediately into Hungary to protect their interests. President T. G. Masaryk and members of his ministry opposed such a movement, declaring that they desired to co-ordinate with the great powers and do not wish to participate in an invasion which was in violation of the armistice.

Fears are expressed that the reactionary element in Vienna will soon join forces with those back of Archduke Joseph and will amalgamate the "Austrian and Hungarian states into an autocratic government which will become the center of autocratic propaganda in central Europe. It is hoped by Czechoslovakian officials that the United States will prevent the new regime from succeeding. No Czechoslovakian official believes that Archduke Joseph, a Hapsburg, any more represents the true sentiment of the Hungarian common than did Bela Kun. They say that both governments were based on "terrorism and in opposition to the aspirations of the common people through central Europe."

Today's demonstrations make it necessary for the government to make some declaration and the sentiment of a large number of officials are optimistic above.

Czechoslovaks are cheered by the note from the peace conference to the Rumanians on August 7, inquiring whether the Rumanians had "decided to disassociate themselves from the allies." A strong feeling exists that the relationship between the Hohenzollerns and the Hapsburgs is in some way connected with the present Hohenzollern occupant of the Rumanian throne, King Ferdinand, and the latest developments in Hungary.

As a result of today's demonstrations, the Social Democrats seem inclined to support an invasion of Hungary at once with a view of overthrow-

FRANKIE MASON WINS

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 11.—Frankie Mason, Indiana phantom, won all the way over Johnny Erlie of St. Paul in the fifteen-round fight here tonight. Erlie was beaten at every turn, rocked from left to right with sharp, well-directed punches but was never close to a knockout.

The government headed by Archduke Joseph.

Rumania Must Obey.

PARIS, Monday, Aug. 11. (By The Associated Press).—There is no indication that the supreme council of the peace conference desires to have relations with the Hungarian government, set up by Archduke Joseph before a report on the facts relative to its establishment has been received. The opinion is general, however, that Rumania be required to live up to the armistice agreement.

Appeal to Allies.

ARCHANGEL, Monday, Aug. 11.—An appeal to the allied nations not to withdraw their troops from Russia is being issued by the municipality of Archangel.

MARINE BRIGADE REVIEW

President Sees First Heroes of World War March.

CONGRESS ADJOURNS

Thousands Line Historic Thoroughfare to Greet Men.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—First heroes of the world war to be reviewed in America by President Wilson, the marine brigade of the Second division marched today over Pennsylvania avenue from the capitol to the White House.

Thousands lined the historic thoroughfare to greet the men who won undying fame by helping stop the German thrust toward Paris in the darkest hours of the great conflict. Congress paid a tribute by adjourning for two hours while the veterans marched.

In moving that the senate adjourn, Senator Lodge, the Republican leader, praised the marines as "some of the best and bravest troops in the world."

Appeals for Support

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—Identical appeals for continued military and financial support have been sent to the United States and the allied governments by the provisional government of the northern region of Russia at Archangel. The appeal received at Washington said inevitable disaster would follow withdrawal of allied aid.

"The provisional government," said the note, "is responsible for the fate of the region *** and is moreover bound before its own conscience and before its own native land to its utmost to the reconstruction and renaissance of Russia. Therefore the provisional government of the northern region begs the allies to weigh all the consequences and again to consider the advisability of abandoning northern Russia and leaving it without financial and military support."

General Staff Decision

VIENNA, Monday, Aug. 11. (By The Associated Press).—The general staff of the Rumanian forces of occupation, according to reports from Bucharest, has decided to occupy Stuhlweissenburg, the capital of the county of the same name, 35 miles west-southwest of Budapest. The Rumanians, the report adds, also will take possession of other towns and districts in western Hungary, in order to "combat communism."

French Demobilization.

PARIS, Monday, Aug. 11. (French Wireless Service).—Demobilization of the military organization built up by France during the war is proceeding and when it is completed the organization will be the same as in 1914 before the outbreak of the war. The French army will comprise the twenty-one corps of 1914 and two corps created during the war.